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"Hence, it expresses the wish:

"1. That the twenty-six powers which took part in the Hague Conference and have signed the Convention for the pacific settlement of international controversies ratify this Convention with as little delay as possible, and proceed immediately to the selection of the members of the court of arbitration;

"2. That the powers not represented at the Conference be invited likewise to adhere to this Convention;

"3. That the various civilized powers conclude with one another treaties of permanent arbitration;

"4. That an effort be made, in the schools of every grade in all countries, to free the minds of the children from the narrow ideas of an aggressive chauvinism, so as to do away in time with hatred between peoples."

Women's Alliance.

The first conference of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance met at Paris on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, just before the Peace Congress. The meetings were held in the hall of the Egyptian Pavilion, near the Trocadéro. About fifty delegates were present, representing most of the countries of Europe and also the United States and the Argentine Republic. Though not large, the meetings were interesting and enthusiastic, and were conducted with intelligence and skill. The president, Princess Wiszniewska, the founder of the Alliance, gave an excellent address at the opening of the Conference, in which she dwelt specially on the power of the union of women in promoting sentiments of peace, and upon the urgency and hopefulness of the work in which the members of the Alliance were engaged. In the discussions and resolutions particular attention was given to the subject of peace education in schools and families and by means of libraries, etc., and to the work of women's societies and clubs as necessarily involving consideration and propagation of the principles of arbitration and peace. Strong resolutions were voted asking these societies everywhere to take up the work. The Conference was received on the opening day by the municipal authorities at the City Hall, on which occasion Mr. Escudier, vice-president of the Municipal Council, pronounced a fine discourse, in which he declared the propagation of peace to be essentially the function of women, and that women held in their hands the future of humanity. The closing address of the Conference was given by Mrs. Lina Morgenstern of Berlin. The Alliance is said to number at the present time some five millions of adherents, through individual and official signatures.

Rev. Sidi H. Browne.

If space permitted, we should like to give the biography of Rev. Sidi H. Browne, who passed away at his home in Columbia, S. C., in September, at the age of eighty-one. No truer and purer friend of peace has lived and worked in this

century. Naturally disliking all animosities, cruelties and bloodshed, the horrors of the Civil War so deeply impressed him with the irreconcilableness of war with Christianity that he established in 1868, for the propagation of the Christian principles of peace, the *Christian Neighbor*. Through this paper, which has appeared every week since, he sought to proclaim as widely as possible the principles of peace and goodwill, and to inculcate the law of love as the supreme rule for men and nations. Through all discouragements, of which there were many, he stuck faithfully to his purpose. He founded the South Carolina Peace Society in 1872, and was its president until his death. He was also a vice-president of the American Peace Society. He kept in touch with the peace movement abroad through correspondence and current peace literature, and felt great satisfaction as he saw the movement deepening and widening. In his ministry for forty years in the Methodist Church, and in other associations, he made his peace principles felt by the gentleness and nobleness of his life and conduct. No one can measure the results of such a life. If all lovers of goodwill and peace were even half as devoted, in their particular spheres, as he was in his, the cause would soon gather a momentum which would shake "the whole round world."

Brevities.

. . . In the final number of the *Anti-Imperialist*, published in October, Mr. Edward Atkinson shows, from official sources, that by the 1st of July, 1901, the cost in money of the war with Spain and of the criminal aggression upon the people of the Philippine Islands will be *six hundred and fifty million dollars*, or more than *forty-two dollars per family* for the nation!

. . . We are glad to learn that at the recent election in England Mr. W. R. Cremer regained his seat in Parliament, which he had lost in the last election. Mr. Cremer's services in the cause of arbitration are well known. He is Secretary of the International Arbitration League, formerly Workingmen's League, was one of the founders of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, was the mover of the arbitration resolution which passed the House of Commons unanimously in 1893, and has worked for many years for a treaty of arbitration between his country and ours, getting up two largely-signed memorials in its behalf.

. . . Dr. Talmage, who was received by Nicholas II. on his recent visit to Russia, reports that he was assured by what was said that the Emperor had no intention of seizing Chinese territory. The Czar showed himself sincerely devoted to the principles of peace which led to the calling of the Hague Conference, and has no ambition, Dr. Talmage thinks, for conquest and military glory. This is the opinion of everybody who has come in contact with the Czar or studied impartially his character and movements.

. . . *Two hundred million dollars* is to be asked for the army and navy for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, and the naval construction board is preparing plans for forty warships in addition to those now under construction. There is no tendency to militarism in the country! No! no! It is all a bugaboo of the imagination!

. . . The special commissioners appointed by the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras to fix the boundary between the two states, a matter long in dispute, have concluded their work in a manner satisfactory to both governments.

. . . Dr. James L. Barton, one of the secretaries, said at the meeting of the American Board in St. Louis that, whatever the immediate outcome of the Chinese troubles may be, the ultimate "outcome will be, not the heightened power of Russia or Germany, not the greater glory of England or America, but the deliverance and evangelization of China's millions, the prevalence of the Kingdom of God in all that populous oriental world."

Out of the Depths.

BY MARGARET E. CANON.

Lord God of hosts, Thou art
A God of peace,
From all the woes of war,
O send release.
We cannot trace Thy hand
In this dark war,
For sin and cruelty
Thou dost abhor.
Lord, Thou canst sin defeat
In every form;
Canst still the wind and wave,
Control the storm.
Thou canst reach forth Thine hand
And quell all strife,
Out of the depths of death
Bring hope and life.
And so we come, O Lord,
In this dark hour,
And pray Thee manifest
Thy mighty power,
And o'er all the earth
Bid warfare cease.
Out of the depths we cry
To Thee—for peace.

— *Selected.*

Slow Evolution.

BY THE BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER.

From La Fronde, Paris, Oct. 6.

For some time my mail has been bringing me, in increasing numbers, letters of ridicule and letters of condolence.

"Well, madame, your great idea of universal peace—what has become of it? Immediately following the Hague Conference came this fine South African war, and now the Chinese imbroglio! You must confess that in these matters the peacemakers are playing a queer rôle!"

Or, in a tone of compassion:

"How you must be pained, madam, you and your

friends, to see your illusions so cruelly dissipated! It is certainly very sad. But you must make up your minds to bear it: your bark has gone to wreck!"

Of course, one cannot drive a feeble bark against a raging sea. But the figure is false. The peace movement is not properly symbolized by a bark, but by a rock, which is not shaken even though it is submerged by the waves. Yes, it is true, we have been deceived; but not in the principles which we have enunciated: we have been deceived in our estimate of the moral level of our contemporaries. We thought that the conscience of the world was possessed of a more ardent aspiration after international justice, with a deeper aversion to the reign of violence, than is the case.

But the events in question prove absolutely nothing against our movement. They prove only that this movement has not yet the organization, the development and the means of action which it ought to have. The truths which we teach are none the less true; the results attained are none the less positive; nor have we for a single instant given up our efforts. We shall continue our struggle to the very last moment, to turn aside the danger with which the world is threatened. Is it our fault if we are too weak to succeed? Is it not rather the fault of those millions of our contemporaries who, in their heart of hearts, desire to attain the same end, but who turn away with indifference, if not raillery, from those who are laboring for its realization, instead of giving them the support of their public adherence? The blame belongs to those who, even where the peace movement has already obtained brilliant success,—as in the case of the convocation and the conventions of the Hague Conference,—do nothing but cast suspicion and vituperation upon the work, instead of exerting themselves to strengthen it by encouraging those who are sincere and constraining those who are not.

Great evolutions, of course, can work themselves out only slowly; but it is precisely in the days of violent disturbances and threatening dangers, such as we are now passing through, that the contest between the new ideas and the old prejudices ought to be pushed forward with greater rapidity. Now, when the spirit of violence is manifesting itself with so much insolence, one might expect the partisans of right to fall into solid line; one might hope for the arraying of men of conscience in a crusade for deliverance from the scourge of immorality in politics.

Is this too high an estimate of the spirit of the time? The philosopher Kant said that "man cannot have too high an opinion of man." It is better to make a mistake in this direction than to err on the side of the same indifference and the same skepticism of which we accuse others.

The events which are taking place at the present moment, far from proving that our theories are fallacious, furnish rather an illustration, an experimental demonstration, of their truth. The Transvaal war has shown what disproportion exists in our days between the possible profits of a war and its certain losses. Let us look at the conqueror's bill. England has lost fifty thousand of her sons, in the flower of their age and strength. She has used up sixty million pounds sterling of the national fortune. She has forfeited the esteem and sympathy of